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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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MARKED UP

THE ACTIONS AND UTTERANCES OF PUBLIC MEN FIGURED OUT:

Raising Wages to Obtain a Higher Standard—When the "Post" Is Not Anti-Big-Stick—Law and Order Caught Either Way—Charity as a Form of Sport.

The German Kaiser makes a good point in favor of his application for a raise of wages. Since his present wages—\$3,930,000—were fixed, the cost of living has gone up so high that the purchasing power of that \$3,930,000 is considerably lower than it originally was. At the same time the Kaiser forgets to say that when his wages were last raised to \$3,930,000 they were not raised in response to a higher cost of living. They were raised in response to the higher standard of living that he chose to assume. The Kaiser being an international figure he should be taken for an international pace-setter. The workers should follow the Kaiser's lead—raise their standard of living, demand wages in keeping therewith, and when prices go up demand that wages keep military step.

The "Evening Post," ostentatiously the apostle of anti-war and anti-Big Stick, comes out quite decidedly in favor of strenuous measures by the President to make Venezuela come to terms. All of which suggests the question: With how much stock has the bogus and riotous Bermudez Asphalt Company garrisoned the pockets of the "Post"?

Sen. La Follette's great speech, demonstrating the fraudulence and feloniousness of American financierdom, is certain to reappear in the answer of Venezuela to the "Big Stick," growl for the payment of indemnities on the allegations of "large investments made" by the claimants. It would not be the first time that Venezuela disarmed, with documents from their own camp, the filibustering financiers who, expecting aid from Washington, tried to create fictitious values in Venezuela. Already the moral corpse of Loomis is floating down the stream of history. Others will follow.

J. Pierpont Morgan, kept indoors at his lodgings in Rome on account of a general strike in that city, must have had time to reflect upon the "backwardness" of the "dago," compared with the up-to-date methods of the American Police. Rome evidently has no Police Commissioner Bingham with an "iron hand." If Rome only had that, then a mounted Police force would have "cleared" the streets for Morgan by riding roughshod over the pedestrians even on the sidewalk—and perhaps even a convenient bomb may have exploded to furnish subsequent justification to previous brutality.

Is the State of Illinois right in its allegation that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has unlawfully withheld \$15,000,000 due to the State Treasury? If so, then the "law and order" company is a felonious law breaker. Is the State of Illinois wrong in its charge? Then, seeing that the State has every means to ascertain the facts and to avoid mistakes, the State would be guilty of an offense that looks very much like blackmail. Whichever way, "Law and Order" stands once more self-pilloried.

"Money stringency compels Helen Gould to close two of her greatest charities." This is no joke taken from some funny paper, hard-driven for a joke. It is a sober report, truthfully reporting the fact. What fact? The fact that Helen Gould is pinched by money stringency and has to live on half rations? Not at all, because that is not a fact: the lady lives in boisterous luxury on million-rations. What, then, is the fact? The fact contained in the report is that capitalist charity not only begins but ends at home; and the further fact that, before the capitalist will begin to give back in retail a little portion of his plunder, all his luxuries must first be attended to; then, and not before, will he indulge in the sport of charity.

While "the Police is hard at work to discover the plot back of the bomb" that was thrown at Union Square on the 25th of last month, an apostle of "law and order" at the primary of the "law

and order" Democratic party in Brooklyn, put a bullet through the heart of another of his kin. The conduct of the Police at this season recalls the conduct of the patrolman who was recently convicted of "standing guard" while his pals rifled a store.

Police Commissioner Bingham is a modest man. His indiscreet conduct in suppressing a popular assemblage, and thereby, instead of allowing discontent to express itself, forcibly throttled the same, having received just condemnation, the gentleman now says he is receiving "a number of complimentary letters." That's modest. Men in the Commissioner's fix usually "receive thousands of enthusiastically complimentary letters."

If the Police keep up their efforts to "unearth the dynamiters" they may yet bring up in some bank—the real centers of dynamitism. The Police are said to have made several arrests and to have "found considerable sums of money in the premises"; in one instance they found a bank-book showing deposits of \$2,000.

That proposed (shall we rather say "schemed") convention, at which the craft Union officers of the Western Federation of Miners expected to launch a bogus I. W. W., will go down in history as the "Postponed Convention." First it was to be held on October 1 of last year; the drums rolled, but echoes answered "Nixy!" Then it was postponed to the first week in January of this year. Again the drums rolled; again echoes answered "Nixy!" Then it was postponed again to April 6. This time the thing was to be sure. Did not Haywood come East, and make common cause with the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. officers of the Socialist party in the East? Drums rolled a third time. How they did roll! But again echoes answered "Nixy!" The General Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners have decided to postpone the proposed conference. The reason given is that "the numerical strength of the organizations responding to the call" is too small. The postponement is now indefinite. The corpse is to be referred to the 18th annual convention of the W. F. of M. next July.

It always is sun-shine to capitalist officials. The sun may shine strongly some times, less strongly some other times, but shine it always does. Congress having failed to enact a law whereby the physical valuation of railroads is to be ascertained, the Interstate Commerce Commission is now demanding an appropriation of \$500,000 for the employment of 100 "expert accountants" to enforce the "uniform accounting provision" of the Interstate Commerce law. An additional 100 menials of the capitalist class receiving \$5,000 a piece, and proportionally whooping things up for their paymasters.

If "coming events cast their shadows before them," then the New York "Call," a Socialist party daily that is announced to appear next month, will be a daily "Gall." J. Chant Lipes, who signs himself "Secretary" of the Corporation that is to issue the "Call," proclaims in a printed circular that the coming publication will be "the first workingmen's English daily newspaper in the City of New York." The most cautious may sometimes slip for pardonable lack of information; but it requires a goodly supply of gall for any one active in the Labor Movement of this city—where the Socialist Labor Party launched on July 1, 1900, and has ever since kept up, the first daily Labor and Socialist newspaper in the English language and the English speaking world—to claim for the coming apparition in which Mr. Lipes is interested, and which comes nearly 8 years lag of the Daily People—even granting the apparition to be "Socialist" and "Labor"—that it is "the first English daily newspaper in the City of New York" of that description. Gall may promote patent medicines; it can not promote Socialism.

The report that "the entire office force of 800 was sent home from the N. Y. Life's Broadway building" because of a sore-throat epidemic tips another dart for the Socialist. No one will claim that these 800 clerks, young men and women, are in any way adding to the wealth of the world by their work for the N. Y. Life. They are merely assisting the McCall's in transferring the policyholders' wealth into their own pockets. What right has capitalism to withdraw so many useful lives from real productive labor?

AN OPEN LETTER

To George Van L. Meyer,
Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It should be superfluous, nevertheless, in order to make assurance doubly sure, we wish to premise this memorial to you with the statement that this paper, being the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, a political organization that has been on the ballot regularly in this State since 1890, and also in many other States, has absolutely no sympathy with Anarchy. The People rejects both the economic and the sociologic, the theoretic and the practical part of Anarchy. The People rejects the theory of Anarchy as irresponsible to the facts in the case; The People rejects the tactics of Anarchy as repulsive to civilized man. With these introductory remarks your attention is respectfully called to the following facts:

The "Mesaba Ore," a Republican paper published in Hibbing, Minn., contained in its issue of the 7th of last March the following passage:

"The 'Ore' believed that every man who talks against the established form of government is guilty of treason and that he should be summarily dealt with—if there is no law to fit the case, pass sentence, execute it, and then make the law when time is not so pressing."

We see that the privileges of the mail are refused to the Paterson "La Question Sociale," an Anarchist publication, on account of its advocacy of Lynch Law. We submit that Lynch Law can

The "Goldfield, Nev., Gossip," a miners' paper, printed, we are informed, in Los Angeles, Cal., contains in its last January issue this passage:

"A cheaper and more satisfactory method of dealing with this labor trouble in Goldfield last spring would have been to have taken half a dozen of the Socialist leaders in the Miners' Union and hanged them all to telegraph poles."

"Speaking dispassionately and without animus, it seems clear to us after many months of reflection that you couldn't make a mistake in hanging a Socialist. He is always better dead."

"Always hang a Socialist; not because he's a deep thinker, but because he's a bad actor."

The New York "Globe," a capitalist paper of this city, stated on last March 24:

"By ways unpleasant but quite legal they [the Paterson Anarchists] will be forced out. It is pretty safe to say that Caminita and Guaballo and Widmar will be glad to go before Paterson gets through with them. If legal means fail, however, then the citizens will take the law into their own hands."

We see that the privileges of the mail are refused to the Paterson "La Question Sociale," an Anarchist publication, on account of its advocacy of Lynch Law. We submit that Lynch Law can

not be repressed by frowning upon it in one place and smiling at it in another. We suggest that the wrongfulness of tolerating of Lynch Law propaganda in some papers is not counteracted by its condemnation in others. The guilt of "La Question Sociale" is not greater than that of the three publications we have quoted from above; on the contrary; if there is any difference, it is against the above named capitalist papers with circulations many times larger than that of "La Question Sociale." Those papers enjoy the unmolested privilege of the mail. We submit that such discrimination by Government is of the essence of Anarchy. The law must be applied with even-handedness. Where the law tolerates wrong in one place and punishes it in another—Lawlessness and not the Law reigns.

In the interest of that order, without which civilized society is an impossibility, the "Mesaba Ore," the "Goldfield Gossip" and the New York "Globe"—bold, brazen, bloodthirsty preachers of Anarchy, who enjoy, undisturbed, the privileges of the mail, to the scandal of Conscience and Law—are hereby respectfully recommended to the attention of your Department, in particular, and of the Federal Administration, in general, by

Yours, etc.
EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

LOCKED OUT MEN

IN GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., FIGHTING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

Are Facing Organized Labor Which Refuses Decisive Help, and Are Given No Show by Public Officers Elected from Own Ranks.

Grand Junction, Colo., March 28.—The boiler-makers and machinists of the Rio Grande R. R. employed about here have now been locked out for nearly a month. They are receiving no support nor any sympathy from the men employed in the other departments of the company. The engineers and other trainmen are rather helping to defeat the machinists in their trouble. Those remaining at work are being led to commit such treachery because of their regard for "sacred contracts." These men seem to be indifferent to the fact that at a later day the company will treat them as the boilermakers are now being treated, and that then they will find their union brothers not responding to help.

The railroad men have always been a factor in politics here, but the kind of politics practised have always rebounded to the benefit of office-seekers and not to the railroad employees. This fact is being demonstrated just now.

The railroad asked the Sheriff, a Mr. Shrader, engineer and Democrat, for "protection." He deputized John Alison, "friend" of labor and Democrat, Charley Noles, car repairer and Republican, Jeff Watson, "friend" of labor and Republican, and several others to "protect" the corporation from the men. The locked-out men are thus receiving what they voted for. Not going into politics for themselves and for the working-class consequence is that the employers are allowed to seize this valuable power of government and use it to help gain its own ends.

IT WAS A MISTAKE

A RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE WEEKLY PEOPLE STATED THAT THE DAILY PEOPLE WOULD BE SENT FOR SIX MONTHS FOR 50 CENTS. THIS WAS A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR. THE NOTICE SHOULD HAVE READ SIX WEEKS INSTEAD OF SIX MONTHS. SEND ON 50 CENTS AND GET THE DAILY PEOPLE FOR SIX WEEKS.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

P. O. BOX 1576

NEW YORK.

A REMINDER.

No matter what your work or position may be, there is somewhere the opportunity for you to introduce new readers to The Daily and Weekly People. It is easy to demonstrate to your friends the advantage that they will derive from reading either paper. Every S. L. P. that should be active in the propaganda. Help roll up a big list.

SOCIALIST ON TOP.

At Four Cornered Debate In Providence Audience in Favor of Socialism.

Providence, R. I., March 31.—There was a large audience in Guild Hall Sunday evening to listen to the four-cornered debate on political issues. Roswell E. Burchard, Speaker of the House of Representatives, expounded the Republican doctrine. Col. P. H. Quinn talked in favor of the Democrats, and C. L. Kneeland, who was the candidate for Attorney General last year on the Prohibitionist ticket, took the Prohibition end, while Peter McDermott represented the Socialists.

McDermott ably defended our side of the case as the following, from the "Morning Tribune," shows: "It was evident there were friends of all parties present and before the meeting adjourned it was evident that the majority of the audience were Socialists and believed three of the speakers wrong and their logic faulty."

The meeting was one of a series planned by the Textile Union. These meetings have been well attended and the committee which has cared for the arrangements has been able to introduce some well known speakers.

McDermott waded right and left into reforms movements. He said he was opposed to any organization which would perpetuate the capitalist class. He said the three parties represented did not have the confidence of the working man. He said all the Republican party has done to relieve the present situation in the State is to appoint a free labor bureau where a man can apply for a job without cost and without chance of getting one. He said there is a reason for the third party, as when slavery was in force there were many factions. There was a great question at stake which had to be settled and its solution was to come about regardless of the number of parties there were. He said the great question now is wage slavery and until its solution is solved the organization he represented has a right to exist and a very good reason for furthering its doctrines.

He told how the Democratic party has changed its tune since its cry of free silver. He said that party is now reaching for money men. The party wants them, he said. Even in this state, added McDermott, the Democrats have played to get into the fold the money interest. "Look at Hazard, Metcalf, the Goddards, and the famous injunction lawyer. They are all labor skimmers."

In answering Col. Quinn about the organization McDermott said the Textile Union is doing excellent work and it was the only labor body the Democratic organization could not fool into supporting its campaign last year.

SWEEPING REDUCTION.

Boston, April 6.—A wage reduction averaging 10 per cent swept to-day over New England cotton mills exploiting a total working force of 20,000 operatives.

BOSTON CORRUPTION

GRAFT DRESSED OUT IN A DIFFERENT SUIT.

Business Men, "Financiers," and Public Press All Gather Around the Crib—Newspapers Lift the Lid When Not Allowed to Share in Swag.

Revere, Mass., April 1.—Dame Boston, with her screw-curls all awry, skirts gathered up, and nostrils plugged, is in the midst of a spasmodic effort to allay the stench arising from the recent exposures of the dishonest methods pursued by her "highly esteemed" and "prominent" businessman, C. F. King, former "financial light," suddenly blown out. He lately left liabilities of over \$150,000, and assets of \$2,92. These were evidently overlooked in his hasty exit. He is at present in "Europe"; "looking after his interests in Maine"; "telephoning from New York"; and "visiting a prominent friend of his, who is a Governor in a Southern State." Such are the explanations vouchsafed by the men to whom he assigned. For weeks the horde of deluded investors were regaled with such palaver, until the courts stepped in and rescued the \$2,92, discovered by the receiver, who, of course, is "non-partisan," as he says.

Most of the investors were the stock-in-the火place "bankers" of the country hamlets. One aged and care-worn woman, in conversation with the writer, declared that she had drawn nearly all of her savings from her "bank" and forwarded it to King, who promised good returns. Others told similar tales. As usual, the local capitalist press were King's instruments. His "ads" rivaled Thomas Lawson's in glittering phraseology, alluring only to those who did not possess the keen perception born of the Socialist understanding that all business men are dishonest.

Another "financial pillar of brass," named Shaw, being involved in a shortage of \$800,000 in his trusteeship accounts, was found to have been suffering from a severe "mental disease" for over ten years, hence the shortage was blandly attributed to "irresponsibility." The defrauded beneficiaries of Shaw's many trust funds are now to be consoled by the Court's mandate that Shaw resign his trusteeship. Oh, that boasted "superior mentality," "massiveness of intellect," "business acumen," and "grave responsibilities" of that criminal, incompetent, irresponsible capitalist class!

Nor have the municipal affairs of Boston been improved. Former Mayor Fitzgerald's regime having been supplanted by a régime of Hibbardism (incompetency succeeding graft), all Boston breathed easier in expectancy of a "Holy City" reverie. Yet no sooner had Mayor Hibbard, and his, assumed control than it was discovered that other coal dealers were supplanting the bad coal of the Fitzgerald regime with short weight measure to the Hibbard administration.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

LABOR IN SEATTLE

WORKMEN ARE AT A DISADVANTAGE EVERYWHERE.

Are "Done" by Municipality, Are Forsaken by Their Own Organizations, and Printers, Too, Are Left in Lurch by the Typographical Union.

Seattle, Wash., March 28.—When the Committee on Unemployed of this city presented its demands to Mayor Moore, he completely ignored it. He showed the utmost contempt for the unfortunate workingmen. The city fathers, however, were not so indecent. They appropriated \$3000 for building road camps outside the city limits. This was a stroke of political genius. They thereby protected the City Party and disfranchised the unemployed by sending them away from the town.

A. D. Olson, a miner, related how these camps were run. The men received in return for their labor, board and lodging and 25 cents per day. He had worked 36 days in camp and one day in a log drive. For working on the drive he was to receive \$2.50. When he got paid off last week he received as wages seven pounds of tobacco, one pair of shoes, and a pair of overalls. Instead of getting \$2.50 for his logging in currency, he received scrip, which was discounted for \$2.25. He was charged sixty cents a pound for the tobacco and could sell it for only forty cents. So this was the municipal help which the men in the road received. Who says municipal ownership is not a blessing?

After the demonstration of the unemployed occurred last January, the A. F. of L. unions decided to open a free restaurant. These unions had previously claimed that there was no occasion for a parade and refused to participate. They learned, however, that they had misinterpreted the spirit and determination of the workers and saw that their action was likely to disgust the men who were having their eyes opened. Hence this free meal ticket scheme was adopted to hold the men in line. It was announced that the central organization had enough money to support the venture, but the fact is that the local unions contributed each its quota. The Marine Cooks and Waiters' Union, however, refused to help on the pretext that their headquarters were in Frisco. Many of these men were out of work here and were eating at the free lunch room. A bill of \$150 had been sent to Frisco asking their union to pay up for its members. But this organization which supports a business agent here at a salary of \$21 per week turned down the bill of \$150. Thus this union demonstrated that it is only concerned in gathering in the dues of the men but indifferent to their conditions. The free meal cafe has since been closed up.

The local branch Typographical Union at a recent meeting gave an excellent exhibition of brotherly union love, and "class solidarity." A proposition was before them that instead of working full time, the members work five days per week, thereby allowing everyone to get work. But it was turned down by an overwhelming majority by the fellows holding down jobs. No sympathy with them for the unfortunate out of a job. And yet they demand that these same out-of-work brethren do not undertake to offer their services cheaper in their efforts to obtain work. Such is the spirit which is promoted by that glorious organization which is nobly waging the class struggle, the American Federation of Labor.

BLOCKADE TRAINS.

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CHICAGO S. L. P.

NO WITHDRAWING FROM POLITICAL ARENA FOR IT.

Beacon Light of Socialist Labor Party
Must be Kept before the Masses Now
as Never Before — Great Commune
Meeting—Free Speech Fight Not Likely
to Be Necessary in Coming Campaign.Chicago, Ill., March 31.—We in Chicago have not been blowing ourselves much of late, but we do not wish to have the readers of *The People* think that Section Cook County has any notion of "withdrawing from the political arena"—even though Hull House and Bush Temple are located in our midst. On the contrary, we believe that the S. L. P. has a place in the political arena more marked than ever, and has before it a mission of guidance and clarification more strenuous than ever; and so we are striving to put our section into shape to bear its share of the burden.

The numerical strength of the Section has been considerably augmented through the work done in connection with the new branches in South Chicago, Pullman, South Side and S. W. parts of the city. Among the Scandinavian, Hungarian and Jewish comrades, good work is being carried on by those who can speak those languages, while the English speaking ones are striving in this manner.

The weather is not yet suitable for open-air work, but a goodly portion of literature has been sold in connection with the above mentioned activities, and Charles Pierson devotes some spare time to subgetting with his usual success. Money for one yearly and three half-yearly subs is being sent with this letter. Bundles of *Weekly Peoples* have been distributed in certain sections of the city with the object of later having these places canvassed for subs.

Unless the S. P. charlatans boom another "Ben Reitman parade" or a "rent strike" and thus furnish our enemies with an opportunity to create a "mysterious explosion" that would give an excuse for interference, we do not anticipate having to make any free speech fight. Our experience with one of the South Chicago meetings which was advertised for Konecny Hall during the week of the Shippy-Averbuch tragedy show how readily the powers that be will avail themselves of every excuse to hamper our work. In this case S. J. French had to go out there three days in succession and argue the matter out with the denizens of the local police station, the captain having peremptorily ordered the owner of the hall not to open it for us on the date of the meeting. We held it, however, with Pierson and French as speakers and got five new members for the branch.

The Commune Festival, held on March 15 at Friedman's Hall, was fairly well attended and proved a success. After a good afternoon program of vaudeville and song in which two Hungarian sympathizers, Armin Bekoff and Maxine Vago, who are playing with the "Merry Widow" company, took part, a thirty-minute speech on the Paris Commune was delivered by French. The lecture was emphatic and to the point and those present were impressed with the manner in which the speaker compared the factors that brought ruin and disaster to the Commune, and the factors that would bring on a similar catastrophe to our movement of the present day if we failed to learn and profit by the lessons of history and compare the men and things of the past experiences with the factors and personages of the present. Only by so doing, he declared, could we understand what we were up against as well as get a line upon the conduct of characters whose attitude might otherwise be thought surprising, and find that their stupid failure to learn those lessons and apply them, is largely what produces men of the type that is always five or ten years behind the vanguard and seeking to hinder its progress or switch it from the main track into Kangarooom at one period, at another to physical freedom, and to heavens knows what at a still later time.

The S. L. P. is the vanguard, and its teachings the beacon light of the Movement, and it is up to its members to keep it moving and shining that the lagards may see their way while economic and political conditions and bitter experiences are forcing them into line."

After the speech, four copies of Lissagaray's "History of the Commune" and a number of other books and pamphlets were sold, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing.

The Section is now engaged in an effort to raise funds for the coming campaign and plans another affair for May 31 in connection therewith.

The present membership of this Sec-

AS TO UNITY

[The below article from Section Providence reached this office after the result of the S. P. National Committee vote on the Unity conference question was known. Publication was withheld and Providence communicated with asking if it still desired publication. Having received word that its printing was wished, it is herewith given.]

Since the adoption of the Unity Resolution by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, suggestions have been made by both friend and foe of unity, to either assure or defeat success of the proposed Unity Conference.

Section Providence at its last meeting discussed the situation and elected the undersigned members a committee to define the position of the S. L. P. in Rhode Island, and make such suggestions as in the light of our experience with the R. I. Unity Conference may serve to make the National Unity Conference a success.

To bar certain members of both parties from the delegation to the conference may be well, but does not assure success, because too much has been harped about the influence of certain men over others, and the respective delegates in case of failure to agree would at once be accused of being influenced by the men so barred.

While Section Providence heartily endorses the suggestion to exercise great care in the selection of delegates, the Section suggests not to stop there, but go further and put the delegates in the light of full publicity and have the conference employ a competent stenographer so that we may get a CORRECT report of all its doings.

The reason for the failure of the Rhode Island Unity Conference we will not dwell upon, for there is no stenographic report of its proceedings. However, it was plain to us from the start that it was the aim of some to defeat the purpose of a conference which could not be prevented. The first motion made by an S. P. delegate, that the conference vote by parties, indicated from whence the wind blew and brought out the fact that a unity rule had been decided on that empowered their secretary to cast one ballot for the whole delegation.

Space does not here admit all the resolutions discussed on Trades Unions, Party Press and Discipline. Suffice it to say the conference did agree with only one dissenting vote, on the S. L. P. resolution which read as follows:

"Resolved, That the industrial form of organization, as expressed by the L. W. W., is superior to the craft form of organization." And that after a tie vote on the S. P. Trade Union resolution.

At the close of that conference the S. L. P. delegation decided to test the sincerity of the S. P. delegation, and proposed a joint convention where a statement was considered due in the presence of both the members and committees of both parties. (Practically all members in Rhode Island live within a radius of twenty miles, and twenty cents would have been the limit of carfare to any member.) Every S. P. expression was against such a convention. One S. P. considered "such a proposition insinuates probable misrepresentation without such a convention." However, at their next meeting the report of the Unity Conference, which held ten sessions, was disposed of in nearly one-half hour, and, according to the "Cleveland Citizen," resulted in a vote of twenty-five to two against favorable action on the S. L. P. National Unity Resolution.

We do not feel sure that the vote of that meeting would have been exactly as reported, had the joint Convention been held, or had a stenographic report been at hand, for we have not found one non-party member attending the Unity conference in Rhode Island that sided with the S. P. Several have since joined the S. L. P.

What evil spirits fear is the light; so let us turn it on and trust to the "rank and file" what our friends of the S. P. of R. I. would not.

Comrades of both parties, insist on a stenographic daily report if a national Unity Conference is held.

Herman Keiser,
John W. Leach,
Peter McDermott,
—Committee.

This does not favor boasting of its activities, but it is believed here that a few facts as to what is being done by the active Sections to promote the work of not only keeping the S. L. P. in the political arena next fall, but also having it make an intelligent noise there, will be opportune, and we can mutually benefit from the knowledge and encouragement thus derived.

Press Committee.

\$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

BUTTE FEELS PANIC

Closing of Many Mines Compelled Opening of Soup Houses.

Butte, Mont., March 26.—Long before the financial crash that preceded the industrial depression, through which the country is passing, the workers of Butte City had already experienced some of the beauties of frenzied capitalistic production.

The Amalgamated Copper Company, which controls the majority of the copper mines and also the smelter located here in Butte, was forced last September, through the low price of copper, to reduce considerably the output of its mines. Later, having a large surplus on hand, it ordered a general shutdown of all properties, thereby throwing out of employment several thousand miners.

The average man who happens to read the above statement, might think that the Amalgamated Company is making a sacrifice in resuming mining operations at this time. But the men who understand capitalism know that sacrifice is not a virtue of the employing class. Mr. Ryan's statement is simply a warning to the miners that if in the future they would keep their jobs they will have to work harder than ever before.

After the shutdown miners by the hundred left town to go to other mining camps where they expected to secure employment. Others, who used to get \$4 per day for an eight hour shift, went to the railroad construction camps, where they had to compete with the hoboes for jobs paying from \$2 to \$3 per day for a shift of ten hours. But the railroad camps were already flooded with laborers, and only a few could get employment. The others had to come back to Butte and wait patiently until the mines would resume operations.

Many of those who stayed in town had to depend upon the groceries and other stuff they could obtain on credit from some of the big stores. Others run up large board bills. In either case those men will have to work for months to pay the debts contracted in that way. The men who had no money and could not get credit found themselves in a most precarious situation. To make matters worse, the States Savings Bank suspended its payment during October, and those who had given their savings to the safe keeping of that institution, had to face starvation until the eminently respectable capitalistic directors of that bank would see fit to reopen the doors for business.

The back rooms of saloons were the only shelter of hundreds of unfortunate who could not get the price of a bed. Two soup kitchens were in operation since January, and needless to say they were extensively patronized. Many of the customers had in the past voted for the full dinner pail, but they found out that the promised bucket was full of Salvation Army soup. One enterprising cheap hash house distributed thousands of throwaways which read this way: "Hard Times. See what you can get for a nickel. Cup of coffee and two doughnuts. Cup of breakfast food," etc., etc. Those who were fortunate enough to possess the sum of five cents could get a meal that was sure to give them an attack of indigestion.

Strong men who in the past had been able to make a living by working had to stand at the street corner and pitifully ask the passers by to give them a nickel or dime to buy something to eat. Many of those men never thought before the shutdown that the time would come when they would have to through bankrupt social conditions to degrade themselves to the extent of having to beg to keep themselves from starvation. Many holdups took place, but most of them were never reported to the newspapers.

The capitalist press, as usual, misrepresented the situation, and in the face of the fact that thousands were plunged deep in abject misery, the moulder of public opinion, with the mask of optimism spread all over their lying sheets, were trying to make the miners believe that the Copper City had not as much suffering as other cities. "Thousands of men were working, the pay roll was still a large one, and the people of Butte could congratulate themselves on the good showing their city was able to make during the panic." Such trash was given to the workers who did not know where their next meal would come from.

On the 29th of February the announcement was made that Mr. Ryan, manager of the Amalgamated, just back from the East, had given orders to start all the mines and smelters on the following Monday. At twelve o'clock the whistles of the mines blew for half an hour to announce the glad tidings to the workers of Butte.

The scene following the news of the resumption of mining is hard to describe. The announcement seemed to have suddenly transformed everybody from an attitude of gloom and despair to one of joy and happiness. The miners looked forward to the following week when they thought they would again be in

a position to buy some of the good things they had to deprive themselves of for so long a time. The small cockroach business men, many of whom were on the verge of bankruptcy, received the news as a Godsend. Again they were to have the opportunity to sell their cheap wares to the workers. On that day Mr. Ryan was the most popular man in Butte, and the Amalgamated the most popular institution.

The newspapers in their news and editorial columns commented a good deal upon the resumption. They also quoted a statement made by Mr. Ryan, in which the gentleman says that in spite of the fact that copper was still very low, the directors of the Amalgamated had decided to resume operations in all their mines. But, in return, the men employed by the company would be expected to show greater efficiency in their work so that copper could be produced cheaper than before.

The average man who happens to read the above statement, might think that the Amalgamated Company is making a sacrifice in resuming mining operations at this time. But the men who understand capitalism know that sacrifice is not a virtue of the employing class. Mr. Ryan's statement is simply a warning to the miners that if in the future they would keep their jobs they will have to work harder than ever before.

The following day the miners, their breasts full of hope, went rustling to the mines located on the richest hill on earth. They all expected to get their old jobs back, but in that they were doomed to disappointment. Only few of their number were given an opportunity to go down the shaft.

Since then they climb the hill every day, noon and evening. At every mine hundreds stand in line, and when the office opens they apply to the foreman for a job. A shake of his head soon dispels their cherished hopes.

Conditions for the miners were bad enough during the last winter, but since the reopening of the mines they have become worse.

The news spread like fire over the western country, and thousands of men were attracted by lying advertisements stating that Butte was in need of more men. They invested their last few dollars in railroad fare or beat their way to Butte. Many of those workers in landing here found themselves stranded in a strange town, and after applying for work at all the mines they must have been forced to the conclusion that under capitalism the Biblical passage which reads: "Many are called but few are chosen," was the fittest expression to apply to their unfortunate case.

These conditions ought to open the eyes of the workers, and make them realize once for all that capitalism has nothing in store for them but misery.

Workingmen, in the name of sense, how long are you going to stand for the present rotten system of society, where a few idlers enjoy all the luxuries of life, while you, the producers of wealth, are left to endure all the evils resulting from the private ownership of the tools of production?

Fred Isler.

THE "BENEFITS"

Of Mitchell Unionism Strikingly Revealed.

Eight hundred lives were sacrificed within twenty days, last December, in the coal mining industry of the United States. These 800 lives were a sacrifice to the greed of the coal barons—a slaughter against which Mitchell unionism was no shield. The death-rate from explosions has been gradually decreasing in every other mining country while here it is increasing.

The American coal capitalists must stand charged with having little or no regard for the sacredness of human life; and Mitchell unionism must also share the responsibility inasmuch as it has done nothing to remedy such conditions. For the past seventeen years more than a thousand men a year have been killed in the coal mines of the United States, and in recent years the number has risen to more than two thousand a year.

Just about the time that this terrible manslaughter was going on last December, John Mitchell, of the Miners Union, with Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. attended the Civic Federation dinner in New York—a function that is spoken of by the capitalist press as a love feast between labor and capital, a banquet which in the light of these facts, inspires grim reflections upon the mission of the Gompers-Mitchell tribe.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

REVIVAL OF UNIONS

DESIRED BY THE TRADES COUNCILS OF OMAHA AND DALLAS.

Want New Life Put Into Corpse of Passing A. F. of L. Unionism—Flock Leaving the Unseaworthy Hulk—Politics Come In.

Dallas, Texas, April 1.—The western and southwestern wings of that great "organization," the A. F. of L. are very much in the grunts. There is a good reason why. They had pinned much faith in the power of their kind of labor unionism to produce wonders, but they have found that ship can't carry them through a storm. It is entirely unseaworthy, and hence they are going around with a hang-dog expression on their faces, and carrying a great big grouch. As it is, just now they are more in a mood to stave in a few timbers of their ship than speak its praise, and for this reason: the knowing ones, who are nursing a graft, are seeking to prevent an outbreak from occurring.

The latest game invented to stimulate the drooping spirits and hopeless hearts of these flagging unionists is that invented by the Trades Council of Omaha, Nebraska. The scheme is to hold a series of revival meetings. It is heralded here in Dallas as Labor's taking a "renewed" interest in unionism. Formerly we were told of the unprecedent strides, both in point of numbers and in point of conquests, made by the simon pure articles of unionism. Now they are complaining of the disidence of the wayward brothers and croaking about revival meetings. It is very much like the lament of the churches.

There are a number of them here, though, who see into the game, and say scornfully, "They might as well try to inject life into a stiff," and "We've tried your vessel and found it wanting. We are just about as near to the poorhouse as ever we were."

The Dallas "Laborer" gets off the following whine:

"In the dull days and economic hardships of the last several months during the panic a corresponding mental dullness has followed. Just the opposite should be true. A grand open meeting should be held in the city hall, and every one of the fifty unions should be well represented."

The "Laborer" admits that its much lamented unions present only dull and uninteresting routine to its members, and offers nothing of instruction. But that is all they're organized for, for dues and dupes. Socialism is fought bitterly if must be by the "Moguls" of the Central Trades, but endorsement of themselves is eagerly sought for, as in Houston, the president of the Labor Council, Frank McCarthy, is running for the Legislature. His backers are telling us what a fine politician he'll make; they are dead sure of that. And we are told that he will stand by labor's demands. That is about all he'll be expected to do, until he gets tired standing.

The little shaking up will do these fellows little good, it is hoped. It is only what we have always said, that events will force men to listen to the Socialist Labor Party. S. L. P.

SOCIALIST PARTY METHODS.

Catering to Saloon-Keepers and Sporting Element.

Revere, Mass., April 1.—From the Chicago "Daily Socialist" is gleaned the interesting information that Andrew Larson, Socialist Party candidate for Alderman, addressed a meeting arranged by liquor dealers of Wards 14, 15, 16, 17, 27, 28. It also states that he had received letters from various religious, social, saloon and sporting papers, requesting his biography and a picture for publication. It was further given out that Larson and Geo. Koop, a former S. P. candidate for mayor, addressed the saloon keepers. If that is the element to which the S. P. is to address itself, then it becomes the duty of that party's rank and file to repudiate such consorting with brain befuddlers, and renew their allegiance with the "fighting S. L. P."

Since the so-called "Socialist" party first saw the light of day in "Humpy Dumpty's" saloon in New York, what different could one expect. Verily, a bad tree yieldeth bad fruit.

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Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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I. Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.

THE NEW RUSSIAN REACTION

Neither reform by violence nor the State Socialism (or capitalism) puts any check on the campaign of the reactionary classes against progress. The present tendency of the Russian Government is the resultant of these three forces—the strengthening and better organization of the brute power of the state, its absorption of private industry, and measures against liberty of the individual in every sphere of private and public life—the "coming slavery" that haunted Herbert Spencer.

This tendency will be maintained until the Czar has been forced to acknowledge that he has voluntarily granted some reform while his power remains intact, but that the people have compelled him to abdicate or to share his power.

The coming Government, like the present one, will be rich and strong. It will need to bother about the details of the persecution of the individual. But it will still need the support against the ever-rising tide of revolutionary feeling of certain classes that receive their income from privilege rather than directly from the coffers of the state. It will have to seek the aid of these through lending them the arbitrary power of the state to crush their rivals or, as we shall now see, to crush their employees. It will be done not in disorder as now, but by law as the moderate reactionists urge.

Western Europeans and Americans do not have the habit of mind of thinking of social evolution as sometimes going backward. There has been too much prosperity in the past century for America, Great Britain or France to have a very defined idea of the reverse of progress. Nevertheless we all know that thing can happen, and we must realize that it is on the whole reaction that large part, if not the majority, of Russia's ruling classes desire—not to use they hate progress in the abstract because they hate it in Russia, where endangers their incomes, their privacies and their domination.

The changes will begin at the bottom; they will be tried first in the schools where must be no more trouble from the unruly children of the rich and privileged, who now absorb ideals of progress and liberty and upset the universities.

They will be trained to worship the Emperor, to spend their youth in inspiration, to ignore every serious interest and study except that of their official career, and to hate for others, peasants and working people, as do the youths of the Prussian universities at the present time.

The Monarchs' Congress in Moscow (July, 1907) demands a "sound Russian national school." A model specimen has indeed just been opened in St. Petersburg. We can picture how it may carry the Prussian school idea beyond anything ever approached on its native soil. In connection with the same propaganda for the enforcement of sound national ideas it insists on the "effective" punishment of agitation in the press, as if the censorship has not already gone beyond anything known in modern times.

The reactionaries are clamoring for the same program they were in the past used, first of all, on opposition to all races of democracy in the Government and next on the "priority of the Russian race in Russia," with all the persecution this implies. They are still insisting on the continuance of the principles of Alexander III, followed by the present Czar without exception for the first ten years of his reign, and restored to the all in the creation of the new landlords Duma. For whether it is that the reaction has restored the landlords to power or that the landlords have brought about the reaction will never be decided. No Russian could ever imagine either a landlord power or reaction apart from inevitable accompaniment.

At the Monarchist Congress preceding the one we have just mentioned, the president, the nobleman and landlord, Scherbatov, had declared that during the Revolution the nobility had either kept silent or in the persons of its leaders joined the enemy. Now the landlord class has awakened, expelled from its assemblies most of the traitorous leaders, and together with the League of Russian Men its congresses have directed the policies of the Government. It was the landlords organization and the League that demanded the dissolution of the first Duma and the coup d'état that dissolved the second and put the people's representatives in an insignificant minority by an election law against the Czar's so-called fundamental law.

These Monarchs' congresses, then, have a great significance. They indicate clearly the position of Russia's ruling class, since both the League and the landlords are represented there. And they certainly supply a lively interest. The president's speech in 1906 was a beacon in the often incomprehensible obscurity of reaction. If the Duma should be abolished altogether, says this courtier and landlord, let us hope it will be replaced

by an assembly of the old Russian character, composed exclusively of "the population that composes Russia's roots."

The Czar did not follow this advice to the end; he preserved the name of Duma and left a few representatives to the Caucasians and Poles; but he certainly went more than half way toward the goal. One more short step and it will be reached.

"The principle of the sovereign prerogatives of the Russian nation must be expressed in several ways," said Scherbatov. First, all the responsible official positions are to be filled with scions of pure Russian stock, and even at least half the clerks must be of the dominant race. The Congress of this year went farther and extended its protection not only to Russian clerks, but even to Russian servants. It decided its members were to use every means to get positions for such of these as were employed by Jews among Christian families. It is indeed wise for the League to promise something to the servants, for it is among the most ignorant of these that obtains in the larger cities most of its members.

The difficulty of the League and other organizations supported by the landlords is not to influence the Government, but to get members. There are only about a hundred thousand noble landlords. The Government officials, house servants and small shopkeepers do not form a tithe of the population. The peasantry, conceded Scherbatov, was in commotion and, "without noticing it," he claims, "followed the Revolutionaries." It is hoped to win these back through priesthood. The resolution passed by this year's Congress about the punishing of any priests who make themselves offensive by their liberality in the Duma or in any way opposing the League's principles is being carried into effect. Every day priests who have assumed any kind of popular leadership are immured in the monasteries; those who spoke for the people in the Duma have been unfrocked, and two-thirds of the present delegation is composed of reactionaries of the most violent character.

This extraordinary movement that professes to be so loyal to the Czar is strangely opposed to the Government. It savagely attacks the officialdom for losing the war and wants an account of the nation's expenditures. It is opposed to the arbitrariness and corruption in the bureaucracy to the point that it would destroy its power. But not by making Ministers and officials responsible to the Duma. Oh, no; this would be democratic. They are to be made more responsible to the Czar. To the Czar's thousand bureaus and council is to be added another, a Supreme Court, above all the others and directly answerable to the "Most High." To this court each of Russia's sixty million adult citizens is to have access, and all will be well. Such is the political science of the reactionary mind—William English Walling, in *The Independent*.

COAL LAND FRAUDS

SAINTLY COAL COMPANIES EXPOSED IN UTAH.

Employee Tells in Open Court How He Was Induced by Company Agent to Make False Claims and Affidavits—"Where Did They Get It?" Answered Once More.

Salt Lake City, April 2.—In his testimony at the hearing of the cases against the Utah and Pleasant Valley Coal Companies, John Schimmins, an employee of the Pleasant Valley Company, at Scofield, declared that he had received \$250 from the company for falsely filing on lands and signing affidavits. Schimmins said he knew that others were getting "easy money" by lying for the company, and as he was pressed thereto by company agents, he thought he might as well have some of it.

This is the most important testimony so far elicited by the government in its criminal action against the coal companies for obtaining land by fraud.

LYON MOUNTAIN MINES SHUT.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., April 4.—Five hundred and fifty miners and laborers were thrown out of employment at Lyon Mountain to-day by the shutting down of the mines of the Delaware and Hudson Company. The shut-down is for a period of twenty days, and is due to an over-production of ore. It is expected that during the twenty days the mines will be idle, the present surplus stock will be disposed of, and operations will then be resumed on full time. The miners, of course, won't get paid for the time they lie idle at the bosses' caprice.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

Local Passaic Co., S. P., Demands Unity Conference.

[Reported in N. Y. Volkszeitung, March 24.]

Local Passaic County, S. P., N. J., in a general meeting recently held, adopted the following:

Whereas, The National Committee of the S. P. has seen fit to reject the proposition of the S. L. P. to elect a committee to meet with a like committee of the S. P.; and

Whereas, We hold that it is to the best interests of the Socialist Movement in particular, and to the Working Class in general, to work, vote and combat unitedly the only foe of the Working Class—the Capitalist Class; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Passaic County of the S. P. of New Jersey demands that the National Committee of the S. P. elect a committee of seven members of our party to confer with a like committee of the S. L. P. for the purpose of establishing a plan by the aid of which both organizations may be united. In case of such an arrangement being made it shall be submitted to the entire membership for acceptance or rejection.

Scores Untermann.

Jersey City, N. J., March 23.—I do not for one moment pretend to be an "intellectual giant." It is my intention to submit what little I know to the world. I have been accused of giving "aid and comfort to the enemies," of being a disturber. If I think I am right, I want to have the full privilege of expressing myself thus, irrespective as to how much I may be wrong, and he that dislikes me, and calls me names because I have the intrepidity to veraciously express myself, those persons are what may rightly be termed "intellectual robbers." The only thing they can do is to make hypocrites of those who are dependent for their bread and butter upon the party. Such persons can compel such dependents to obsequiously submit.

Starting from the proposition that I have an inalienable right to veraciously express myself without fear of being censured or receiving the condemnation of my colleagues, I will therefore say a few more words upon this most vital question of unity; even though I put myself "between the devil and deep sea."

If it is true that the sincerity and logic of my colleagues, as well as all other persons engaged in a discussion of a polemic nature, can be judged from the nature of their arguments, then my colleagues must certainly, and are decidedly illogical and insincere in their arguments against the S. L. P. In the "International Socialist Review" for March, there is an article written by Comrade Untermann, entitled "Pause and Consider." In that article Comrade Untermann knows that our members have not reached "the sun-kissed skies of wisdom." The day will never come when any Socialist party will be composed of nothing but savants. There is a branch of the S. P. over here in New Jersey which denied that the laws which were discovered and formulated by Darwin had anything to do with the philosophy of Socialism. The campaign committee of Local Hudson County is composed of members who belong to that branch. Comrade Untermann cannot say that the members of our party are well grounded on the principles of Socialist philosophy when they declare that Jesus Christ was a Socialist.

If the aforesaid quotations are the most logical arguments which can be put forth against the S. L. P., then we may as well unite, for they are no arguments at all. Misrepresentation and billingsgate will never create unity, it will and it can only create friction.

The decision of the National Committee of the Socialist party upon the unity resolution is as "hateful" a decision as was ever handed down by any of those "still fed, stall fed gentlemen" of the U. S. Supreme Court.

There will be unity and must be unity just as sure as molecules will integrate. The rank and file is getting wise, and ere long they will find the disunited, and on that day the Socialist party of America will respond and be true and loyal to the Marxian slogan: "Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

issued at the office of the National Secretary gives one an idea of the character of the staff of the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Comrade Untermann continues by saying that "we have gotten along very well without the Socialist Labor Party and we shall get along without it for a while longer." Such a statement can be likened unto a woman who believes she can get along without certain kinds of food necessary and indispensable for the nourishment of functions peculiar to her sex during the period of pregnancy, until the moment when she is about to bring new life into the world; then she realizes the fallacy of her belief. If the S. P. continues as it is at present, both tactically and argumentatively, it will on the day when it is called upon to perform its historic mission be found impotent, and its triumph will then undoubtedly be its defeat.

Just how well the Socialist party is getting along can be seen in an editorial of last Friday's New York Volkszeitung, where there is an editorial warning to the party in regard to the "Christian Socialist Fellowship." The Volkszeitung says that that Christian aggregation has already five men as National Committee members in the party. Although they got there in an indirect manner, they will nevertheless work while we sleep. We must have been sleeping if they were able to ascend to such an officially important position. The whole article of Comrade Untermann reminds one of Catholic priests when writing to opponents; because one finds such mendacious phrases in it as "pernicious," "traitorous," "fakirs," "conceit," "compromisers," "intolerant," "bigoted," "narrow-minded," "fanatic," "unscrupulous," "shallow reading," "one-sided thinking," "rattlesnake," etc.

"The trade union is not a trust. From its nature it cannot be a trust. Trusts consists of organizations for the control of the products of labor." He paused to consider.

The flattened-out workingman thus overheard Sammy, for such we call him, talking to himself, a habit he often fell into. Thought the laborer: "That's right. I'm not organized to control the product of my labor. That'd be wrong. I don't want the product of my labor. I might build a house, but I don't want it. I don't need it. I feel just as good here stretched out by a brick. That fellow is a profound philosopher; his philosophy cuts deep. I can prove it."

Sammy soon recovered himself and went on: "Workmen possess their labor-power; that is, the power to produce. They have not any products for sale." He stopped abruptly. "Was he talking nonsense? Pshaw! He resolved to spring this at the next Civic Federation banquet and forthwith rehearsed a few poses for that event. Wonder how Andy would take it?

The deeply impressed brother at the other end of the garden was becoming a little perplexed in trying to follow Sammy's discourse. He felt as though he were floundering around in a bog and trying to extricate himself.

"Let me see," he said. "I've got the power to produce; that's clear. I do produce; I stand and deliver—No, Sammy can't mean that. Well, I've got the power—Gee, this problem is a puzzler."

"It must run like this: Labor has the power to produce whenever the employer wants it to produce, and when he would rather not that it should produce, then it can save its power. That is fair and square enough. I guess I'll save mine up a little just now.

"I'm proud of my leader. What was it he said, 'Labor makes things, but don't sell things.' That's economics alright. And then he goes on, 'There certainly cannot be a trust in anything that has not been produced.' Right again. Labor has never been produced; it is not a product, and therefore can never be a trust. Why he's a wonder."

"Let me get it pat. I produce, but I'm no product. I don't sell what I produce; therefore I can't be a trust. I only sell my power to make products, and if nobody cares to purchase my power—why, I don't have to work. And I won't work; I'll take it easy."

"So it all amounts to this: I'm not a product because I don't sell myself; I'm not a trust because I'm not a product; and since I'm not a trust, I'm not trying to corner myself. What in the devil am I?"

Made rather weary by the process gone through, our subject turned on his side to doze out the thing some other time. The philosopher was also seen snoring behind a bush.

New York, N. Y.

40 PER CENT. CUT ON "KATY."

Galveston, Tex., April 4.—Orders have been received from St. Louis, Chicago and New York headquarters of the "Katy," Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Rock Island-Frisco, to cut the traffic department expenses of their Texas lines at least 40 per cent.

The Texas officials are protesting against retrenching and declare the operation and mechanical departments of the southwestern lines have been reduced to the limit.

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TWO SOLILOQUIES IN ONE ACT

By E. S. L.

Time Present—Place Any Part of the Country.

The curtain is raised and discloses a piece of ground enclosed by a low fence. A laborer, who looks as though he wanted "something now," is lying on his back, arms outstretched, and staring around. His head bears impressions received from Supreme Court bricks flung at it recently. He is analyzing the bricks.

A puffy little man, who seems to be a labor leader is seen hurrying up to the enclosure. He is not running to catch train. He approached the fence, and wishing to get inside, made a circuit, step-at-a-time, to find the way in. Failing, he climbed himself over or did some such thing, by accident. Peering through his glasses—he was very short-sighted—he assured himself no one was nearby and mumbled incoherently: "One grave error into which some people fall is to designate the organizations of Labor as trusts."

"The trade union is not a trust. From its nature it cannot be a trust. Trusts consists of organizations for the control of the products of labor."

He paused to consider.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1890	21,157
In 1892	36,564
In 1896	34,191
In 1900	34,172

The CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THE LORDLY SLAVES.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Out here in the State of Washington the wage slaves of the white or "Superior" race, are offering their labor power at \$1.50 a day and can get nothing to do at that price.

John Perz
Montain View, Wash., March 17.

WHO CAN FURNISH THIS?

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Can you furnish me statistics as to the hours of labor and wages of cotton mill workers in the United States, and also of those of England?

Thanking you in advance for any information—I am,

M. Weinberger,
853 Cauldwell Avenue,
New York, March 24.

CONSPIRACY OF SLANDER AFOOT.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I received The Daily People of March 21, containing editorial notice of a flaming article which appeared in the "Los Angeles Times" of March 15th. I herewith enclose to you a page of the "Spokesman Review" containing practically the same article with the display pictures of Emma Goldman, Rose Pastor Stokes and Elizabeth Flynn. These are evidences of a wide-reaching and systematically working conspiracy of the Aristocracy to spread slander against the working class movement.

I would have sent this earlier, but only received a special copy a day or so ago.

Wade R. Parks.
Laclede, Idaho, March 24.

THE BEST LABOR PAPER.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed please find money order in payment of my subscription for the next year. This makes the tenth consecutive year that I have been a reader of The People, as near as my recollection goes.

For this same length of time I was, and am yet for that matter, leading a nomadic life, and I don't get to read the paper as regularly as most of the other comrades do, and so I get at times two, three, and often four issues forwarded to me at one time. Nothing occurs on the road that makes me feel any gladder than the day when I get The People and I scan it as ravenously as a boy eats his favorite pie!

Leaving out the matter of belief in what this paper preaches, and comparing it only as a commentator on current events with any paper or periodical in the United States, it is the writer's opinion that it is above comparison. Of course, here and there one may find a very good article in some of the bourgeois papers, but for any one publication to have as many "good things" in one issue as The People is not to be thought of, it must be for this reason that the well-posted politicians are paying more attention to what The People says than to any other labor paper in the land. The working class of America, and the S. L. P. in particular, should shake hands with itself, because of the possession of a paper that inspires the indifferent, encourages the weak, is loved by its friends, and feared, albeit respected, by its foes.

John Arbore.
St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 23.

FACTS GALORE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—"By God! That's right. Yes, you can put me down too."

"I know our organization (pure and simple union) is rotten."

"Something has got to be done, this is certain."

These are a few choice expressions used by pure and simple aristocrats when one talks to them on industrial unionism. Charge them right in their lodge room of being an organized band of scabs (I have done it), and one half of the members will offer to get documentary proof sustaining the charge, one fourth will assume a hellion attitude in the middle of the lodge room, ready to defend the "charger," while the remaining one-fourth will hold their heads down and exclaim, "I don't believe it," and repeat it any number of times as refutation. It's fun to get them going.

A little diversion which I often indulge in, especially when too much peace is troubling my mind, is to get in company of a group composed of members of different iron mechanical trades,

machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, molders, etc., and casually or by the way of no harm, remark that I heard "Bill Jones" say that Pope O'Connell is a graftor, and the Machinist Union were a bunch of scabs. I then sit back and light my old T. D., consoling myself that, after all, there is some little pleasure in life if one only knows how to go after it.

The pure and simple moulder remarks that the Jones family were always noted for their intelligence, and Bill didn't seem to be any exception, whereupon Mr. Machinist remarks that Bill has some "knowing," but his knowledge of scientific scaberry and statistics will never be complete until he gets data on the number of thousands of tons of castings the "Yunyun" moulders have made to be finished by scab machinists when I. A. of M. were out on strike. The boiler-maker here puts in his opinion that they both are eligible to membership in Mr. Farley's aggregation of patriots. If they concluded to make application to Mr. Farley he would advise them to take the blacksmith along, as his past record showed he was entirely qualified. Mr. Blacksmith agrees that he will soon be compelled to join Farley or somebody else to make a living; seeing that the boiler-makers and machinists have scabbed on him till his tongue hanging out.

About the time they all have their cases proved, they are ready to begin impressing the evidence each on the others' memory via the olfactory organ. One remarks that he saw in the paper that Sam Gompers contemplates starting a new political labor party. Presto, the change is instantane and complete. In chorus they query, "Who? Sam Gompers? That—(sundry oaths are heard muttered). I'll vote for Carrie Nation first!"

There is more truth than poetry in this. The way the rank and file of the A. F. of L. are opening their eyes is certainly encouraging.

Panama Worker.
Canal Zone, Pana, March 10.

NO LONGER A CAT'S PAW.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find a duplicate of a letter written to J. E. Snyder. We are sorry that the first copy was lost because with it his letter was lost also.

Among the many questions he asked in his begging letter were these: Have you music at your meetings? Have you a piano in your hall? Are the roads around your town good? etc. The summing up of the Ruskin and American Socialist Colleges may sound funny to you, but they are true!

W. M. Owen,
Jos. Gamp.
Dighton, Kansas, March 21.
[Enclosure]

Mr. J. E. Snyder,
Sir:

Yours of 1st inst. received and contents carefully noted. In answering your letter, I want it understood that my sympathies are no longer with the S. P. A. year ago it was my fortune to become acquainted with the literature of the S. L. P., the Daily and Weekly People, also the I. W. W. Industrial Bulletin, which have opened my eyes; and the Fakirs and Grafters in the S. P. can use me no longer for a cat's paw.

Your hungry cry for contributors is not new to us; it has been heard in Oklahoma for four or five years past, and has reached Western Kansas long before your letter. I need not question your motive; your begging letter speaks for itself. I also wish to inform you that the revolutionists have no use for a man who claims that the S. P. owes him a job because he has studied in Socialist colleges. The revolutionists all know the damnable effects of the privately owned papers, but few are acquainted with the work of the privately owned self-styled Socialist colleges of which you are a product. Comrade Gamp, whom you will recognize as an ex-student of Ruskin and the American Socialist Colleges, summed up the teachings of the above named institutions as follows:

1.—The Austrian theory of value is the only correct one.
2.—The Marxian theory of value is nonsense.

3.—S. L. P.-ism is De Leonism. De Leon is a second Cromwell. Cromwell organized the Ironsides. De Leon organized the S. L. P.

When Cromwell died, the Ironsides wept while Chas. II. was crowned. What will the S. L. P. do when De Leon dies? What can they do?

4.—The Initiative Referendum, and

Imperative Mandate," alone, will save Civilization.

Because you have swallowed and digested such trash you think you have a right to fasten yourself like a parasite on the workers. Nor is this all. Comrade Gamp told me that he had an argument with you on the Industrial Workers of the World in your past headquarters in Oklahoma City, about two years ago. You made the statement that long before the I. W. W. was thought of you knew the workers would have to organize industrially to gain their freedom. Now, what I want to know is this: What made you change your opinion. If you have not changed it, what right have you to stay in the S. P. or work for the Appeal to Prejudice, when you know that either would strangle the I. W. W. if they could?

Truly Yours,
W. M. Owen.

DISAGREES WITH FRAYNE WHO DISAGREES WITH KOEPPEL.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In the Daily People of March 19th comrade B. S. Frayne from Cincinnati finds fault with the attitude I took in that now famous session of the Cleveland City Council in which the cause of the unemployed was discussed. Had comrade Frayne confined himself to a mere criticism of my utterances in that meeting I would let the matter go by as I have neither time nor desire to engage in any personal arguments with comrades in our party press. But since comrade Frayne questions—though in a somewhat indirect way—my fitness to "represent the S. L. P." in spite of my "years of service in our party" I cannot let the thing go entirely unchallenged. But even with that I will confine myself to a few simple questions.

If we (the S. L. P.) have no honest desire to elect (some day) those men, whom the party honors with nomination for the various political offices, national, state, county and city, why make nominations at all? Why tell the workingmen that they should vote for the candidates of the S. L. P.? And when some day we elect only one man to the City Council—say Frayne to the City Council of Cincinnati or Koepel in Cleveland—what else does comrade Frayne expect such men to represent but the interests of the working class? And as soon as we succeed in electing only one or two men we are actually "sitting there, where the capitalist politicians are sitting now." What does comrade Frayne want such elected comrades of ours to do in a legislative body? Shout "Hurrah for the revolution!" all the time?

I did not say that we would accomplish great things, but simply, that we could represent the interests of the working class and I have yet to hear from a single comrade—except Frayne—who does not agree with me. If there are some, let them speak up.

According to comrade Frayne's logic I should have addressed the city Council about like this:

"Gentlemen of the Council: We, the S. L. P., are a political party of the working class, but political action as finding its expression in the ballot, is only humbug. We simply take part in the elections because it is a matter of habit with us and because some workingmen like to vote our ticket, and we want to give them that chance. But though they vote for us, we do not care to sit where you are sitting to-day, and though they may elect some of us, we will not represent their interests. Political campaigns are n. g. for the working class, and though we ask them to vote for Socialism, via the S. L. P., we know that their voting is of no use. The working class cannot expect any betterment of their conditions until they are, to the last man, organized in the I. W. W., and until this body (the I. W. W.) has given birth to its own political expression. Of course, gentlemen, we keep on playing our little ballot game just for the fun of it and if any of our comrades ever should get elected, you may rest assured, gentlemen, that he will not in the least interfere with your nice profitable game of graft, corruption, boodle and skinnin' the working class, and he will never dare to make any attempt to represent the working class, because such endeavor would be in contradiction to the deep scientific discoveries of some of our modern Super-Marxists! No, gentlemen of the City Council, you have nothing to fear from the political fight of the revolutionary working class as carried on by its representative party, the S. L. P. They will not even make an attempt to be true to the interests of those who have elected them."

To sum up: If comrade Frayne's criticism is justified then the participation of the S. L. P. in the elections is humbug, delusion and hypocrisy. Which is which?

Richard Koepel.
Cleveland, O., March 26.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

AS TO THE FILIPINO CHURCH.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In the Letter Box of the Daily People, March 22nd, appeared the following:

"R. G. A., Worcester Mass.—The Catholics of the Philippine Islands are divided into two opposing camps. One, the older camp, recognize the Pope; the other denies the papal authority. The former are distinguished by the name of the Roman Catholic Church, the latter by the name of the Independent Philippine Church. As to their relative strength, the Independent Church is vastly the more numerous."

I do not know from what authority the Editor of the Daily People got his information, but in the interest of truth I take issue with the answer of the editor to R. G. A. in the Letter Box of the 22nd.

The Independent Catholic Church of the Philippines, so called, was organized about the time of the Filipino insurrection and had as its head a self-styled Pope, named Aglipay. At first it attracted many thousands of Filipinos, but at the present time, as an organization it is like a rope of sand. Its membership is unknown. If it had the large membership that the Editor of the Daily People alleges, I believe I would have known something about it, as I have only recently returned from the Philippines where I was stationed as a soldier for nearly three years. I have been in Manila and several other large cities of the provinces. In Manila the Independents, so-called, have but one small chapel while in the different provinces I have been in have not been able to find any trace of the movement. On the other hand, the Catholic churches are crowded not only on Sundays, but every day in the year. Every saint's day is celebrated there.

At the opportune moment I arose and asked the gentlemen: "Is the economic interest of the agricultural wage worker identical with the interest of the agricultural employer?"

"Yes," he said, "it is, because the farmer has to contend against windstorms, and rainstorms and green bugs." Oh, bugs.

"Then," I asked, "if the interest of the wage workers were identical with the farm owners, why did the farmers of Kansas seek to have the State of Kansas establish a binding twine factory operated by convict labor? Wasn't it for the purpose of getting cheap twine?"

At this the audience commenced to buzz, and the State president to squirm and duck, but he came back with the statement that the funds from the penitentiary-made twine went into the State treasury and not into the farmers' pockets, and that at same time fourteen hours would be taken to discuss the question.

The workingmen present, however, were not duped by this "abortion," for even the dullest could see that as a purely capitalist business proposition it was nil. The verbal clothing of altruism and philosophical anarchism will not suffice for this attempt at the deception. The workingmen of this community will prove that they have grown tired of being used as cats' paws and fawns for the benefit of a debt-ridden and bankrupt small capitalist employer. Even with the assistance of craft unions the deception can not be carried out. The groans and squirms of the small property owner are but a reflex of the dying of the useless middle class and no workingmen will have tears to shed, but will help to build up his own class organization and get ready to seize upon the prize of \$21,000,000,000 which the workers annually produce. The real working class organization is known as the Industrial Workers of the World. It is composed of workingmen, officered by workingmen, for the benefit of the working class.

2. The speech delivered in Congress by Representative Jones of Virginia on March 6, and passage of which, having appeared in a Worcester paper, the Worcester correspondent to The People asked information upon. Representative Jones quoting the private secretary of one of the Philippine Commissioners who he says is "thoroughly well informed," spent many years in the Islands, "wrote much on Philippine subjects," and is widely accepted as an authority in regard to things Philippine," concludes: "They [the Independent Church] largely outnumber the adherents of the other branch of the church."

3. The circumstance that none of the speakers who opposed Representative Jones adduced facts or figures, or tackled this position.

The speech can be found in the Congressional Record, p. 3450.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

KNIGHTS OF INDUSTRY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

While mingling with the workers here, I learned that a great, a very great, scheme was on foot, whereby Socialism was going to be ushered in now, right now. I listened patiently. "Yes," they said, "this is Socialism on wheels."

When I tried to explain the economic laws of capitalism they told me: "You don't know what this is until you hear it explained. You must go to the meeting, and hear for yourself." When asked if discussion were permitted, I was assured that it would be. What am I talking about? Let me explain.

There is an attempt being made to organize in this State what is known as the Knights of Industry of America. This is to be an auxiliary to the Farmers' Union. It is to be composed of workingmen who are to buy the pro-

ducts of the farmers.

To further the ends of this organization the Socialist party men here are told that this is Socialistic, because the organization intends to buy the means of production, and if you invest \$5 in stock you have the privilege of buying coal and other products cheaper than the Trust will sell them. "This," said the enthusiastic gentleman, "is Socialism on wheels."

This movement is endorsed by the Trades Assembly of the town. An open meeting was held in Trades Assembly hall on Friday, March 13th. I went there.

The attendance at the meeting numbered about sixty. Prof. Rorke was the first speaker. He started out with a philosophical-anarchist talk, and wound up his speech with a Populist fiat money proposition. This elderly gentleman is the State organizer of the Kansas Farmers' Union.

He was followed by Geo. B. Lang, president and State organizer of the Colorado Farmers' Union. This gentleman spoke of saving the large amount of 30 cents on a sack of potatoes to some consumers, and wound up by saying that the confiscation of the means of production by the working class was robbery and wrong. You must buy the means of production, and therefore you must join the Knights of Industry of America and buy stock.

At the opportune moment I arose and asked the gentlemen: "Is the economic interest of the agricultural wage worker identical with the interest of the agricultural employer?"

"Yes," he said, "it is, because the farmer has to contend against windstorms, and rainstorms and green bugs."

Then, I asked, "If the interest of the wage workers were identical with the farm owners, why did the farmers of Kansas seek to have the State of Kansas establish a binding twine factory operated by convict labor? Wasn't it for the purpose of getting cheap twine?"

As to the Protestant churches, I doubt if there is one in Matilla that is self-supporting. The Episcopalians' Cathedral, which has the largest membership of the Protestant churches in the Philippines, had a deficit of several thousand dollars last year according to their own published statements.

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Next question next week.

F. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Now to your fifth question—

A and B may have incomes of different sizes, and yet their economic status need not be one of inequality. For instance, if A, with equal opportunities to accumulate wealth as B, prefers to work little and bestow his time upon astronomy, while B prefers to see his hoard grow, A, although receiving the full social value of his labor, just as B, would have a smaller income. Economic inequality exists where the opportunities are not equal. In the Socialist Republic economic inequality would be as absurd a conception as darkness in a lighted room.

OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem.

28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.**CANADIAN N. E. C. OF S. L. P. ENDORSES UNITY RESOLUTIONS.**

Whereas, The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, at their last session, passed a resolution calling upon the Socialist Party of the United States to send delegates to a Unity Conference with a view of uniting such parties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada approve of same, and hereby send international greetings and encouragement to our comrades in the United States.

Signed on behalf of N. E. C. Committee.

G. L. Bryce,
D. Morrison,
P. Courtney.**NEW YORK S. E. C.**

The regular meeting of the above committee was held on Friday, April 3rd, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Pl. Walsh chairman.

Financial report: Income \$22.67; mileage \$9.48; expenses \$9.65.

Communications: From A. Moren resigning from N. Y. S. E. C. due to having moved to New Jersey. From J. Ebert, resigning from State Committee. Accepted; and Secretary of Correspondence Bureau instructed to notify the next members.

Bill of postage of \$6c. ordered paid.

Motion made and seconded that in the future the meetings of N. Y. S. E. C. be held on same nights but the time be changed to 7:30 p.m.

Motion to adjourn carried.

Fred. A. Olpp,
Secretary.**VIRGINIA S. E. C.**

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session with Kinders in the chair. Roll call showed all present but G. Rudolph, who was absent with excuse.

Correspondence: From Organizer Section Roanoke regarding Young and Campbell's organizing expenses. From Henry Kuhn, with report of proceedings of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, received and filed. From Organizer Mueller, Section Richmond, on general Party affairs. From Secretary of Socialist Women of Greater New York on National Unity, request for addresses of women sympathizers in locality; received and filed. From Henry Kuhn, voting blanks for election of National Secretary, and giving receipt for \$7 worth of due stamps.

Motion to cancel the debt of \$10 guaranteed by Section Roanoke to Young-Campbell defense fund as per request of Section Roanoke, carried.

Motion to lay over matter of State Campaign Fund until we hear of plan of N. E. C. Sub-Committee for National Campaign Fund, carried.

C. Rudolph was given three months exemption from duty. Motion made and carried that State Secretary communicate with Section Newport News asking it to elect a member to fill Rudolph's place on S. E. C. during his absence.

The financial report was accepted and filed.

Fred. Buxton,
Secretary.**RUFFALO, ATTENTION.**

Comrades and Friends:—We extend to you a cordial invitation to attend the meeting of the Labor Lyceum to be held on SUNDAY afternoon, April 13th, at 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlor, 527 Main street.

Eduard Bernstein will be the speaker. His subject will be "Who Are the Real Anarchists?"

Reinstein has made a long and deep study of the bomb throwing outrages that have taken place in Europe and America during the last few years, and he has come to the conclusion, which he will support with proof, that those bomb throwing outrages are the result of a capitalist conspiracy. We ask you to advertise this meeting as much as possible, and don't fail to come yourself and bring your friends along.

Emanuel Hauk.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

OPERATING FUND.

During the week ending April 4, we received \$16.75 to this fund. Now take a look again at the subscriptions received, and when it is considered that nearly one half of the subscriptions were on prepaid cards, for which payment was previously received, it may be seen that we had a trying week of it, as indeed we did. We would say to our friends that what we are asking for is not loans or donations, but activity that, while providing funds will also mean the extension of the propaganda. If you cannot participate in the activity of the movement then you can help by contributing to this fund:

H. L. Berger, New York ..	\$1.00
F. F. Spittel, St. Paul ..	4.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson Ariz ..	2.00
C. B. Wells, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
"A. Comrade," W. Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
S. Fossard, St. Paul ..	1.00
W. Crossland, " ..	1.00
S. Thompson, New York ..	5.00
H. Tryon, Denver ..	.25
D. S. Law, Center Barnstead, N. H.50
Total	16.75
Previously acknowledged	1,062.12
Grand total	\$1,078.87

YOUNG-CAMPBELL LITERATURE FUND.

Since the last acknowledgment, the following items have been received:

E. B. Ford and Frank Luckert, Faribault, Minn.	\$2.00
F. Brauckman, Pleasantville, N. Y.	1.00
Brocklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Section Plainfield, N. J.	2.00
D. T., Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
L. Ginter, Colorado Springs, Colo.	1.00
Truckman, New York50
Total	\$9.25
Previously acknowledged	10.05
Total	\$19.30

NEW YORK AGITATION FUND.

Since last acknowledgment the following items were received for the above fund:

18th and 20th A. D.'s, New York ..	\$0.50
E. Moonells, New York	1.25
18th and 20th A. D.'s, New York ..	.60
No Name, Brooklyn, N. Y.50
18th and 20th A. D.'s, New York ..	.50
Section New York County, percentage of March Concert	30.00
E. Moonells, New York	1.00
Section New York County, percentage of March Concert	2.50
Total April 4	\$27.15
Acknowledged Feb. 15	279.26
Grand Total on April 4	\$218.41
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y, New York State Executive Committee.	

ATTENTION, PATERSON!The regular business meeting of Section Passaic County will be held **FRIDAY**, April 10th, at Helvetic Hall, Van Houten street. Congressional and County Convention will also be held the same evening. Members are urged to attend.

Organizer.

MARX on MALLOCK**Facts vs. Fiction**

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.
25 Copies for \$1.00.N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.**TO CANADIAN FRIENDS**

Due to the amendment of postal regulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription rates to Canada, on The Daily People, will henceforth be the same as for the United States: One year \$1.50, six months \$2.00, three months \$1.00. Our Canadian friends should now go to work and boost up the circulation of The Daily People.

Daily People
P. O. Box 1576
New York**THE PITFALLS OF "VEILED DYNAMITISM, OR "POMPous NONSENSE."**

BY OLIVE M. JOHNS ON, FRUITVALE, CAL.

This he tells us when he ought to know that the harder the capitalist becomes pressed by the working class, the more tyrannical will it become.

This he tells us, seriously I presume, to-day when the struggle is becoming intensified on all sides; when the "political act" (free speech) is being suppressed throughout the length and breadth of the land; when the suppression of the free press seems to be foreshadowed close at its heels, and when thought and education are being perverted by all the agencies of capitalism. This is, indeed, a most opportune time to tell us that "as the political and economic power of the working class increases through the I. W. W., the political as well as economic power of the capitalist class wanes!!!!"

What is the difference between that language and that held by Samuel Gompers, when he says: "We will organize and organize, and organize, till we get a little more, and a little more, and a little more till we finally get the whole thing." In the words of "Hoosie Biglow":

"You think that's clever—I call it shoddy."

A thing—won't cover soul nor body: I like the plain all-wool o' common sense.

That warms ye now, an' will a twelve-month hence."

In his conclusion there follows a general upbraiding of S. L. P. members in general and a few of them in particular, for not being able to keep distinct the S. L. P. "language" and the I. W. W. "language." Yet, for all he has to say, I fail to realize the essential difference of the two languages. When the S. L. P. insists first, last and all the time that the labor movement must be **ECONOMIC AS WELL AS POLITICAL**, and the I. W. W. declares that "all the toilers must come together on the political as well as on the economic field," what in the name of common sense is the difference? And what is the difference between these "languages" and that of Marx when he said: "Only the trade union can set on foot the true political party of the working class."

The capitalists have the economic power. They have millions of dollars to the workers' pennies. Therefore they can coerce the workers in the shop and factory and buy up the leaders of the union. Nothing can ever be won by the workers on the economic field. The S. P. is free from scheming labor leaders.

Locked up with his ballot on election day the workingman is as big as Carnegie and Rockefeller. The "horny-handed son of toil" will learn to rely upon himself and to look to members of his own class to lead and direct his movement. The emancipation of the working class must be the class-conscious act of the working class itself! "Vote for the S. P. and be saved! Hurrah!"

It is strange how alike the language of all the "pure and simple" really is and how true it is that "The devil can cite Scripture for his own purpose."

In the next paragraph Williams enters into "politics" and the first "political action" he mentions is the press. Never mind his juggling with the word "politics." That is not the crucial point of that particular paragraph. The point is that he does not recognize as "political action" the S. L. P. party-owned press. That "ideal" must first be transferred to the I. W. W. and the I. W. W. declares that "all the toilers must come together on the political as well as on the economic field," what in the name of common sense is the difference?

Marx was not a juggler of phrases. He used technical terms and insisted upon their meaning. When he said "political party" we can be sure that he meant the thing that both language and history designate as such: The S. L. P. being a political party there can be no doubt that when it says "political" it means "what is ordinarily regarded as political action."

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In the next paragraph Williams enters into "politics" and the first "political action" he mentions is the press. Never mind his juggling with the word "politics." That is not the crucial point of that particular paragraph. The point is that he does not recognize as "political action" the S. L. P. party-owned press. That "ideal" must first be transferred to the I. W. W. and the I. W. W. declares that "all the toilers must come together on the political as well as on the economic field," what in the name of common sense is the difference?

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